

Final Exam
Educational Psychology

Multiple Choice:

1. Think about B.F. Skinner, Watson, and Pavlov. Behavioral theories of learning emphasize
2. During music class, Lisa enthusiastically sings aloud with her class, but the teacher comments, "Lisa, please...you sound like an owl in a torture chamber." Lisa turns bright red. The next week she feels ill when it is time to go to music class again. Feeling anxiety at the prospect of going to music class is an example of
3. Who is the behavioral theorist we associate with classical conditioning?
4. The law of effect in Thorndike's theory of learning is related to the concept of:
5. B. F. Skinner is to _____, as Ivan Pavlov is to _____.
6. Anthony's family is very poor, so he often goes to school with no breakfast and a very small lunch packet. According to Maslow, Anthony is failing his classes because what type of needs are not being met?
7. Jeremy's interest in history has been decreasing lately. According to Maslow's theory, what should the teacher do?
8. Which one of the following situations is a valid implication of Maslow's hierarchy for education?
9. Maslow's hierarchy of needs has been criticized because:
10. Harry is apathetic and certain that he is not able to do the work. He makes poor marks in school and is not inclined to seek help. According to attribution theory, Harry is typical of students who attribute their failures to causes that are:
11. Bandura suggested that the main limitation of traditional views of learning is that these views are incomplete. With this in mind, describe the type of theorist Bandura is:
12. According to Bandura's theory of self-efficacy, the most important and influential source of self-efficacy information comes from:
13. In Bandura's social cognitive learning theory, the interaction among personal factors, environmental: events, and behaviors is called
14. Which one of the following teaching approaches does Lynn Fuch (2003) recommend for incorporating self-regulated learning strategies into math-problem solving?

15. Vygotsky's notion that learning is inherently social and embedded in a particular cultural setting is consistent with:

16. In cooperative learning groups, the role of the student who makes certain no one dominates the group is called the:

17. Neuroscientists now believe that play appears to help:

18. Think back to Robert Frost's wiki. Knowledge about knowing and learning and/or thinking is:

True /False:

T/F: Erikson interprets development based on the perspective of the psychosocial theory.

T/F: Good teachers provide opportunities for students to evaluate their own learning and progress.

T/F: Bandura's model of reciprocal causality is based on the notion of agency and personal control, therefore social influences are not part of his model of reciprocal determinism.

T/F: Many educators believe that the mark of an expert teacher is the ability to be _____ demonstrated by frequently asking "how am I doing?"

T/F: Use of the "common sense" approach to teaching is viewed by educational psychologists as inappropriate unless supported by research.

T/F: According to Urie Bronfenbrenner, families and teachers are part of a child's micro system.

T/F: In addition to academic learning skills, self-regulated learners have good self-control abilities.

Fill-in-the-blank:

1. The implication of the "Big Fish, Little Pond" idea is that:

2. Research shows "Student of the Month" programs do little to increase students' self-esteem and collaborative and cooperative strategies are more effective. Give a research-based answer on what work to increase student's self-esteem:

3. Whenever Matt appears to be having difficulty in completing his science laboratory work, Ms. Butterfield quickly offers to help him and encourages him to continue working. According to Graham (1991), Ms. Butterfield's behavior is likely to result in Matt developing

4. Susan Graham (1991) has suggested that when teachers respond to students' mistakes with pity, praise, or unsolicited help, the students are more likely to

5. What are the steps involved in self-regulated learning?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
6. Mr. Lindsey believes he can teach any student in his class regardless of the student's background. Mr. Lindsey demonstrates a teacher who has a strong sense of _____.
7. A structure for teaching, developed by Jerome Bruner, that introduces the fundamental structure of all subjects during the early school years and then revisits the subjects in increasingly more complex forms over time, is called what type of curriculum? _____
8. Many psychologists and educators have contributed to constructivist views of learning, including:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
9. Children experiencing _____'s conflict of trust vs. mistrust are in _____ sensorimotor stage.

Case Studies:

1. Annie, a fifth-grade student in Mr. Baer's class, is being quiet and sullen for the fifth day in a row. "I just can't do this writing stuff," she finally says in an appeal to Mr. Baer. "I'm not a good student. Give me P.E. or art over this stuff any day!"

- A. How does Albert Bandura's social cognitive theory help us to understand Annie's comment "I just can't do this writing stuff"?

- B. Annie's self-efficacy beliefs for writing are expected to influence her self-regulation. How might you use Winne and Hadwin's model of self-regulated learning to help Annie become a better writer?

2. A member of your school board gives an impassioned speech regarding the need for "a dollar's worth of learning for every dollar spent." "The children of today are rarely challenged," he asserts. "We need to promote accelerated programs." For the next hour, he outlines a plan to introduce algebra in the sixth grade, physics in the seventh grade, reading in the preschool, and skipping grades for any student who scores at the 60th percentile on the State standardized achievement test. Some people in the audience look skeptical, others show strong displeasure, but a surprising number appear to agree with the sentiments expressed.

1) Argue for or against the proposed program drawing from the ideas of:

(a) Piaget

(b) Erikson

(c) Kohlberg

3. What personal conflicts are most likely to be experienced by individuals of the following ages? And, what can parents or teachers do to help the individual achieve a healthy resolution?

(a) age of three?

(b) age of 10?

(c) age of 15?
